HENRY WARD BEECHER ON MUNICIPAL CORRUPTIONS.

The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER preached a ser men in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday evenmon in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday even-ing, suggested by the recent developments of corrup-tion in our City Government. The audience, as usual, crowded the church to overflowing. The sermen was in an unusually calm and thoughtful strain. No one can deny that there is now a need of searching sermons on this subject; and if Mr. Beecher had been aware on that evening that a bloody riot was going on in this city while he was speaking, he might have given still more point to his probe. The text was from Proverbs, xxixth chapter, 27th verse: "An unjust man is an abomination to the just, and he that is upright in the way is abomination to the wicked."

Mr. Beecher began by saying that this proverb is as true to-day as it was when it was written, in the times of Solomon. Thoroughly honest men hate dishonesty. Really honorable men hate meanness. The generous Really honorable men hate meaning an index soul despises stinginess. It is true, also, but with more limitations, chart evil men hate goodness. They do not hate all state of virtue in that she claims respect when obedience is denied to that she claims respect when obedience is denied to their and men as mire what they will not practice. Indeed, one of the affecting features in a life of vice is the louging and wistful outlooks given toward virtues, no longer within the reach of poor wretches who struggle with usbridled passions. For men, in the tide of vice, are sometimes like the poor creatures swept down the stream of mighty rivers, who see people sate on shore, and trees, and lair flowers, as they go swiftly past, and all things that are safe and desirable gleaun for a moment upon them to highten their tro-lole, and aggravate their swift-coming destruction. Nevertheless, it is true that evil men hate goodness, when it exposes and puts to shame their baseness—when it checks and restrains their desires—when it governs their greedises—when it holds rectitude as scepter, and commands obedience to justice, to mercy, to goodness.

La no city of America, probably, are there such extremes of goodness and baseness, as in New-York. Nowhere else more noble specimens of men—more horest, more faithful to responsible trust, more generous, more faithful to responsible trust, more generous, more faithful to responsible trust, more generous, more make our metropolitan city great in rational wealth. Our streets are like manufacturing cities. Our water side stretches out its hands to the world fingered with ships. This great City of New-York is itself a State. A million men swarm daily along its streets. Its institutions of education are neither few nor poor. Its religious institutions for worship and for charity are numerous and admirable. Its public provision for the unfortunate is ample, and in some respects grand. It already is become a school and home of art. In no city of the world, probably, are there so large a number soul despices stinginess. The magnanimous man hates churishness. It is true, also, but with more limitations,

And yet, there is a very great and alarming current And yet, there is a very great and alarming current of corruption flowing day and night in our midst. Evil men are not rebuked, corrupt men walk openly, gross iniquity is organized, and nowhere else, probably, is there the juxtaposition and contrast of so much that is base and so much that is admirable, so much that is virtuous and soble, so much that is virtuous and soble, so much that is vile and describile.

In this City of New-York there is no law that seeks vested selfishners.

No law that attempts to abate gross recklessners.

can maintain itself. The people will pass wise and needed laws, and then leave them without a public centiment; and a law without public softment about it is like a child born into an exhausted air-receiver—

sentiment; and a law without public so attent about it is like a child born into an exhausted air-receiver—it dies for want of air. The officers appointed to execute laws betray and destroy them. Givernment, no longer a terror to evil-doers, spreads a shield broad enough to protect the whole orb of municipal corraption. Justice is weakened everywhere, and in some of her powers is utterly destroyed.

Mr. Beecher began to instance special cases. If ever there was a case, said he, which appealed to a sentiment common to all men, it would seem to be that of the poor outcast and homeless stranger, that comes to our land to seek refuge and a place for his children. There is a peculiar appeal to helpfulness, july and relief in his case. To despise such an one would seem worse than barbarous. Yet not only is it done, but it is done as an organized rapacity. Classes of men obtain, or at least hase obtained their very livelihood by it. They had their rules and plans, their runners and preparations. Nay, they laid their plans in foreign lands, sent their emissaries, forestalled the emigrants' movements, sont their spies with them on the voyage, boarded the ship as soon as she bailed the land, and then began every method of deceit, of knavery, and of downright robbery. They followed them as they streamed Westward, and at every point on the route renewed of knavery, and of downright robbery. They followed them as they streamed Westward, and at every point on the route renewed the nefarious villainy. Nor were these poor harmless creatures safe, so long as they had a penny, until they reached their final destination. When haply, against this open and audaeious robbery the State made provision, what daring and desperate resistance was made! How little help had the faithful Commissioners from municipal sympathy! These desperate villains, that lived by plundering, and grew into spoils to plunder again, these domestic pirates of the wharf, hew have they prowled about Castle Garden, and, like wolves about enfolded flocks, snapped their and, like wolves about enfolded flocks, snapped their teeth and vented their rage, determined to undermine all protection, to nullify the law, and to snatch again the opportunity of godless wickedness. It would seem that they had almost gained their point, when, happily, God defeated their schemes.

But what a spectacle and what a history is this, in a Christian and civilized city! What a testimony to the power and effrontery of the deepest and cruelest wickedness!

The resolver have alluded to the speciations of sailors. shout enfolded flocks, st

The speaker here alluded to the spoliations of sailors. The speaker here alluded to the spoliations of sailors. Children, said he, are not half so helpless as sailors; for, though children are inexperienced and ignorant, they do not carry such unrestrained desires and such educated appetites. None of us, probably, that have not been intimately acquainted with this abused class, can imagine the abominable impositions practiced upon them. They are fleeced at the wharf, they are fleeced at the brothel, they are fleeced at the drinking den, and sheared clean at the boarding-house hells. Brute beasts are not treated so vilely as they are, nor cast forth so remorselessly when everything has been devoured by the avarice of their vigilant destroyers.

At length—and not a day too soon—a plan has been set on foot to protect them. Christian merchants, with great caution and prudence, have attempted to abolish the system of advance payments, by which much of the mischief had been perpetrated.

The harpies have called their Council. Already they are confederate. They have organized, and will act solidly and steadily, by open and sinister methods, till they reinstate the profitable iniquity. And unless Christian citizens have as much interest to protect humanity as these wretches have to violate it, they will be tampering with official justice, and especially by the ballot-box, and by organized interference with shipping interests, will have all in their own hands

hipping interests, will have all in their own hands

again.

He referred to the fate of the laws in this city enacted for the abating of gambling. This vice has a peculiar power upon the young, and, once infected, they are seldom cured. It is also intimately connected with the safety of mercantile business; for here it is that young men squaader their own earnings and steal more; here they batter funds which are held by them in trust for they batter funds which are held by them in trust for their employers; here men lose the money brought to the city to pay matured obligations. The gambling house is more dangerous to banks and to commerciat firms, then all the burglars and swindlers in the city. Now, there are laws enough, and good enough, sgainst gambling, but what has become of them? When these laws were sent down to be enforced by the city, it was found impossible, even with the Briarian arms of municipal authority, to open the doors of the gambling haunts, or even, with all the vigilates of the police, to find the haunts themselves? What was the reason? The officers, who should have executed the law, only made a pretense of carrying it out, and in reality were vigilant only to screen the culprit from justice. The result is that gambling is practiced to a greater extent now than it has ever been before in New-York.

How has it been with the laws against Intemperance?

chan it has ever been before in New-York.

How has it been with the laws against Intemperance?

What was the first thing done after the Prohibitory
Law was passed? It was the immediate organization
of the liquor-dealers to break it down; and there were
not found officers who could enforce it. The Courts
themselves did not hesitate to exhibit their sympathy,
not in favor of the law, but in favor of its abolition.

Even its friends for a thas were abandoning it. Prople said that prohibition could not be sustained, because it was extreme. They said, "Give us not
a prohibitory but a regulatory law." But after
they had got what they wanted in the Excise Law,
what was the state of the case? Why, the Excise
law was tripped up almost or ever it was set on
foot! The whole legislation on this subject, viewed
in the light of its results, has been a farce, because
the officers put in trust with the law, betrayed the
trust which the people reposed in them. Whenever
the law was called upon to rob a man of his liberty, it
came promptly forward and sent him back to his
chains. Whenever a fugitive slave was to be caught,
the officers of the law were wide awake to catch unn
and send him back. Whenever the law of the law is a finery. the officers of the law were wide awake to catch him and send him back. Whenever the law or its officers were called to do a mean thing, they were ready and

on the epot; but when it was attempted to make the law a protection to society against intemptrance, and all the evils which follow in its train, there was thus such a sacredness and majesty in the law that it must hold its head high up above all such extreme schemes of rash and fanatical men!

Such has been the fate of laws that were devised and enacted for the public good. They have never been carried out; while other laws, that were a discovered and shame to the Christianity of the age. never

and chaoted been carried out; while other laws, that were a disprace and shame to the Christianity of the age, never found lack of men in authority who would enforce them, even egainst all contravening higher law, and is outrage of every sentiment of humanity. When, is 1850, a law was passed striking at the heart of individual liberty and security; destroying most sacred safeguards of personal rights; putting it in the power of any unprincipled claimant to swear away a man's liberty, and bribing the Commissioners to that side by a double fee for conviction—a law that was abhorrent to religion—revolting to any educated idea of justice—that carried untold alarm, suffering, and distress among tens of thousands of poor and deof justice—that carried untold alarm, sharing and distress among tens of thousands of poor and de fenceless creatures; when that law was passed, public meetings were called, committees were appointed and that was to be enforced. Nay, hundreds of pul pits fulminated against the agitation which it naturally created in the minds of good men and true, and as serfed the doctrine that there is no law above the constitution, and that the Fugitive Slave bill was to be obeyed notwithstanding the "higher law." Hundreds of pulpits in New-York during that excitement adopted or tacitly consented to the heresy that the fear of God must give way to the fear of men!

What is to be said of the moral character of the What is to be said of the moral character of the municipal government for the past ten years? Who can sufficiently characterize it as to neglect of duty, to malfeasance, to bribery and corruption, to the most systematic robbery, to the prostitution of law and government for the protection of inquity!

What is to be the effect of this prevailing state of things? What is to be its effect upon the moral

things? What is to be its effect upon the moral character of the young, who are growing up in the midst of such influences? Our banks, our insurance character of the young, who are growing up in the midst of such influences? Our banks, our insurance companies, our merchants are seeking, as with a lighted candle, for young men whom they can trust; and not being able to find them, they attempt to secure themselves against fraud by heaping up bonds and by setting vigilant watch, and by taking every precaution against false entries and forged checks. But all this keen-eyed vigilance will fail. It cannot make up for a lack of bonesty and integrity in the young men who are watched. Young men must not need to be watched; yet to this end they must be trustworthy. But what do we see? We see mercantile men, their employers, going in a great multitude into Castle Garden, and there publicly and before all the world, denying the doctrine that the will of God is superior to the laws of men, and that reverence for the higher law must give way before an infamous enactment of the United States Congress. We see the very merchants who are going about hunting for young men of moral principle, setting their faces right against moral principle. We see them using all their power and influence—with the insane idea that they are thus contributing to their interests—to undermine honesty and virtue in the community by putting honesty and manliness below par and giving the premium to successful selfishness, which they thus strive to make if not honorable at least respectable. But all this, so far from contributing to their interests, lowers the tone of the public conscience, takes away the turpitude of na tional sins, holds out brilliant promises for selfishness and corruption; and as a consequence, is its effect upon individual men, and particularly the young, will make them every day more difficult to be trusted, and commerce more and more insecure. It is the higher law, for it is alone on the basis of reverence for the higher law that commerce can stand. Lower law doctrine should be accounted a heresy not only in the church but in the counting-room.

The speaker, in tracing some ot

should be accounted a heresy not only in the church but in the counting-room.

The speaker, in tracing some other causes of the prevailing corruption, alluded to the influx of foreign and unbred population; to the fact that the municipal affairs of New-York have not been conducted by its citizens for the good of the city, but in a large degree by the National Government in the interest of a party; and to the fact of a separation between the top and bottom of society—separating the wealthy from the poorer classes, the virtuous from the low-lived, by which our citizens are made to compose not one community but two, and by which the good influences of the better class are not exerted upon or felt by the lower.

lower. His concluding remarks were on the Remedy. W His concluding remarks were on the Remedy. We must not begin, he said, by reenacting new laws. That will do but little until men are found who will execute the laws. The remedy is to go back of this, and must consist in a better education of the people. They must be elevated, and to this end the Gospel must be preached. There are heathen about us to be preached to, and I, said he, can preach to them without going off this platform. The Gospel is the remedy, and it must be preached in the pulpit, in the store, in the streets—everywhere. Every Christian man is a commissioned preacher, and he should go forth on his mission. Men must be taught that Christianty does not mean mere doctrine, but that it also includes practice. The Men must be taught that Christianty does not mean mere doctribe, but that it also includes practice. The Gospel must not be preached simply as a beautiful philosophy, but as a system of truths for practical life and conduct, not simply in men as individuals, but also in men as communities and nations. It is the duty of every Christian man, as a good citizen, to be watchful of the welfare of his country, and of its growth not only in commercial prosperfly but also moral purity.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. TUESDAY, July 7 .- Ald. CLANCY, President, in the

Presentation.—A communication was received from D. T. Valentine, esq., Clerk of the Common Council, inclosing a letter from the Hon. Hamilton Fish, presenting the City Library with a complete series of Gales & Scaton's Congressional Debates—in all 29 On motion of Ald. McSprdon, the books were re-

On motion of Ald. McSFEDON, the books were re-ceived and a vote of thanks passed. Sundry petitions concerning taxes were received, and as no reports were ready, the Board adjourned to Wednesday, 8th inst.

STATED SESSION, Tuesday, July 7, 1857.—At the appointed hour only fifteen of the sixty Councilment were in attendance, and after waiting some time the President adjourned the Board until 5 o'clock on

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

METROPOLITAN .. POLICE COMMISS-SIONERS. The Commissioners were in Session yesterday and

ande but one appointment. The Committee on applications examined and pas

favorably upon the following named men from the

Nineteenth Ward:
John W. Johnson, James R. Risley, Geo. V. Van
Lunt, Jasper Seeling, Jas. R. Lawrence, Daniel
Hallock, Philip Dingeldein, Albert Rogers, James N.
Murray, John C. Brown, Benjamin Visbryck, Jesse
Former, A. J. Thomson, Chas. Larabee, Thomas
McKnight.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

This Board met in the room of the Court of Comm Pleas yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and granted the

Pleas yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and granted the following licenees:

Samuel Knapp & Brother, No. 46 Harrison street, \$30.

Coise Hedges, No. 36 Broadway, \$30.

Patrick McKenna, No. 153 Folton street, \$30.

Charles Kauth, No. 469 Broome street, \$30.

Vm. McManus, cor. Eighty sixth street and Fourth av., \$30.

David T. Curry, No. 154 Church street, \$30.

Vm. Burke, Eighty first street and Third avenue, \$30.

Louis Schlamp, No. 204 Avenue B, \$30.

Christopher F. Schwartzhaus, Third avenue and Eighty-fifth street, \$30.

John Mason, No. 131 Avenue D, \$30.

Anselm Blaum, No. 238 Division street, \$30.

George B. Over, Third avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh street, \$30.

John J. Meutges, Fourth avenue and Eighty-sixth st., \$30.

John J. Meutges, Fourth avenue and Eighty-sixth st., \$30.

Humphrey Ebbett, No. 130 Broadway, \$30.

John S. Puske, No. 236 Broadway, \$30.

Peter Grean, No. 225 Monroe street, \$30.

Peter Grean, No. 225 Monroe street, \$30.

Peter Roach, No. 314 Pearl street, \$30.

Francis Curet, No. 418 Broadway, \$30.

John F. W. Mangels, No. 236 Greenwich street, \$30.

David Hayward, No. 187 Bixth avenue, \$30.

John F. Treadwell, St. Nicholas Hotel, \$75.

Antoine Thuret, No. 123 Mercer street, \$30.

David Hayward, No. 127 Sixth avenue, \$30.

John P. Treadwell, St. Nicholas Hotel, \$75.

Antoine Thuret, No. 12 Mercer street, \$30.

Francis Stacom, Eighty-fifth street and Third avenue, \$30.

Michael Karcher, No. 11 Frankfort street, \$30.

Peter M. Demarcat, No. 40 South street, \$30.

The following resolution was passed by the Board:

The following resolution was passed by the Board:
Resolved, That the Treasurer of this Board shall in all cases
require the payment of license money to be made in a certificate of deposit, or a certified check upon some bank located in
this city or the City of Brooklyn, and that such certificate or
certified check be made payable to A. V. Stout as County
Treasurer.

The course laid down by this resolution had already been adopted by Mr. Haskett, the Treasurer, and the resolution was passed for the purpose of indorsing his

whose licenses had been granted could procure their papers at Mr. Haskett's office at any time during of-fice hours.

Compingioner HASKETT, the Treasure: of

Board, made a report of the moneya received up to the 6th dist , which showed the receipts to be \$3,500. The Board adjourned to Thursday, the 9th, at 2 o'clock.

THE FIREWORKS LAST NIGHT.

The grand pyrotechnic display provided for the evening of the Fourth, but postponed on account of the weather, was made last night in the various squares and streets indicated by the Common Council.

In the Park there was as usual an immense assemblage of the people. The fireworks and music were excellent, and all passed off quietly. Notwithstanding the presence of vast numbers of the disaffected from the rioting district, the crowd in the Park was kept in perfect order by only forty Metropolitan Policemen. The force heretofore employed for the same purpose was from 200 to 250. There was a momentary excite ment in the City Hall, in consequence of some gauze over a chandelier taking fire. No damage was done.

Mr. L. M. Pease of the Five Points Mission, with whom the freworks for the Mission square had been deposited, thinking that this exhibition could but be attended with another riot, as the friends of those who were injured were so indignant that they would seek the first opportunity of avenging them, went to Superintendent Tallmadge, whe advised him to go to the Committee of the Common Council. He went accordingly to Mr. Valentine, who referred him to some members of the Committee, who coincided with his views. Alderman McConnell of the Thirteenth Ward went with him to the office of Alderman Clancy of the Sixth Ward, but not finding him at home, he having gone to attend the funeral of the nephew of Captain Dowling, took the responsibility of postponing the fireworks in that place. It is rather singular that it should have been discovered soon after that rats had destroyed the fireworks intended for the Battery. Those intended for the Mission square were taken

It would have been very difficult, had the exhibition gone on, to prevent an outbreak. The Centre and Elm street party would, no doubt, have mixed in, as they could do so unnoticed, and appeared in strong force when they did make a demonstration. All day Monday was occupied by the Five Pointers in preparing for a fray, and there are thirty or forty muskets ready charged to repel any attack. Policemen have been posted there, and the people of the Five Points declare that they will protect them. There is a general intention expressed of obeying the law.

At Madison square the fireworks went off in fine style, without a baulk, and the display was witnessed by a larger number of people than was ever before assembled together upon a similar occasion in the City of New-York. The assemblage was variously estimated from 20,000 to 40,000 people. There was no disturbance of any kind, everybody manifesting the utmost good feeling toward his fellow, and entire satsfaction with the exhibition.

At Jackson Square a large number of persons assembled on the ground early. The band, composed of musicians from the Institution for the Blind, entertained the people with excellent music. At 8 o'clock precisely the display of fireworks commenced; at 9 o clock the last piece was ignited, and the crowd be gan to disperse in a quiet and orderly manner. Sergeant Sebring, of the Metropolitan Police, with a large posse of men under his command, preserved excellent order, and had no occasion to make any ar-

The display of Fireworks at the Battery took place last evening, according to announcement—the programme, however being somewhat curtailed. The display was very fair, and was witnessed by some 1,500 men, women and urchins, of a character peculiar to that locality. Yesterday morning there were some apprehensions that the runners would select this occasion to make an attack upon Castle Garden, and perhaps burn it down. Later in the day the Commi ers of Emigration felt convinced that there would be no attempt of this kind-at the same time they deemed it prudent to take the necessary steps to preserve the property. The affair passed off pleasantly and quietly. At all the other places good order prevailed; and all went off pleasantly.

THE TURF.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.-TROTTING-Tuesday, July 7, 1857 .- Match \$1,000; 2 mile heats, in har

FIRES.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the cooper-shop of Sawyer & Reid, corner of North Fifth and Second streets, E. D. It was speedily extinguished by the police and citizens. The fire had been applied in two places with shavings by incendiaries.

CITY ITEMS.

THE OPERA AT THE ACADEMY .- Many strangers having delayed their rustications, owing to the late cool weather, are en route sojourners here, and the Opera benefits by the circumstance. The Academy was utterly crowded on Monday. We notice, with satisfaction, the good musical understanding between Mr. Torriani, the new Conductor, and the Orchestra and singers. A good leader, in the paucity of the article, is to be prized. This company consists of Mesdames La Grange and Seidenberg, and Messrs. Brigneli, Amedie and Colletti.

—This evening "La Sonnambula" will be given.

with Mme. La Grange as Amina.

THE SPECIAL OYER AND TERMINER .- It is said that Judge Davies will hold the Special Court of Oyer and Terminer, which sits by appointment of the Governor on the 13th inst. Some doubt is expressed as to whether the business for which the Court was convened will be in a condition to admit of being taken up and disposed of at once.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park met at their rooms on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock. Present, Commissioners Cooley, Hogg, Field, Elliott, Butterworth. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The Committee on Draining and Sewerage reported in regard to the draining of the Park. The report was accepted, and the subject referred back to the Committee for further action. The Committee on Buildings in the Park reported in favor of immediate measures for clearing the Park of the nui sances in the shape of shanties, bone-boiling establish ments, &c. Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Road and Walks, reported with reference to removing surface stone and stone walls. The report was accepted and the Chief Engineer directed to prepare estimates &c., for immediate operations. Several Committees reported progress, and asked leave to sit again; and the Board adjourned to Friday next, at 3 o'clock.

CRICKET .- The return game between the second eleven of the St. George and the Yonkers Clubs will be played on Wednesday at Hoboken. Wickets to be pitched at 10 a. m.

THE POLICE COURTS .- There was but little doing At He Police Courts yesterday. At Jefferson Market Justice Flandreau was sitting, and had only a few cases of assault and battery to dispose of. At the First District Police Court, Justice Connolly presiding, the record showed the arrest of a dozen or more vagrants and drunkards. On Monday a large number of warrants were issued from this and the other Courts, but sirce the disbanding of the old Police, there has not been a sufficient number of officers at the Courts to attend to the business. Yesterday afternoon the full number of officers was detailed at the First District | been recovered up to an early hour yesterday morning.

Court, and in the course of a few days the remaining magistrates will be supplied by the Commissioners.

THE MILITARY DISMISSED. -The Pourth and Sixt Regiments were kept on duty during Monday night at the Arsenal and dismissed yesterday morning. The men, though up all night and part of the night before, did not appear fatigued, and manifested a desire to be called upon at the earliest mement should the services of the military be required.

Last evening pursuant to an order from Colonel Vosburgh the members of the Seventh Regiment assembled at their armory, in fatigue dress, but fully armed and equipped, and ready for duty. In the evening Major General Sanford, Brigadier General Hall and Commissary General Ward of the Governor's Staff, accompanied by other distinguished military gentlemen, visited the armory and were received with enthusiastic cheers. Soon after the arrival of Gen. Sandford and others, Col. Vosburgh drew the men up in line and briefly addressed them, in the course of his remarks expressing great satisfaction at seeing se large a number present in response to the call made by the authorities of the city. On behalf of Generals Sandford and Hall he returned sincere thanks for the promptness and efficiency with which they had discharged their duty from first to last. In conclusion he said that General Sandford had given him an order to dismiss them for the night, but at the same time requiring them to be in readiness for duty at half an hour's notice. The Sergeants had the roster with the residences of the men, and upon receiving notice they were to assemble without delay. The Colonel was exceedingly happy in his remarks, and upon concluding was loudly cheered.

After some further orders the men were dismissed, and retired from the Armory with three cheers for the

Orders of a similar character have also been ex tended to the Seventh Regiment, National Guard.

At the election last Fall, a policeman named Mans ield, previously detailed at the Tombs, was elected to represent the Forty-Sixth Council District, in the Sevnteenth Ward, in the Board of Councilmen. He was of the ultra Wood Democratic school of politics. Some weeks after taking his seat he was appointed s Captain of the Seventeenth Ward Police by Wood and Russell. The Charter expressly forbidding any person holding office under the city frem occupying any other civil office, Mr. Mansfield tendered his resignation as Councilman to the Board. The resignation, however, the Board refused to accept, whether at Mr. Mansfield's request or not has not transpired, and the Police Captain ceased to attend the meetings of the Board. On Friday last, however, his official career as policeman was terminated by the decision of the Court of Appeals, and last evening Mansfield made his appearance in the seat to which he was elected last Fall. The Clerk, Mr. McClenachan, called his name, and he participated in the proceedings.

Annexed is the section of the Chatter referring to the

Any person holding office under this Charter, who "Any person holding office under this Charler, who shall during his term of office accept, hold or retain any other civil office of honor, trust or emolument un-der the Government of the United States, or under this Charter, or who shall during his said term of office receive any fees or emoluments directed to be paid by any ordinance of the Common Council, except as here-inafter provided, shall be deened thereby to have vacated his office."

INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATION OF THE POLICE.—The ex-members of the Police of the Seventeenth Municipal District appear resolved to retain at least a portion of their old associations. For this purpose they met jesterday afternoon at the Station-House, and proceeded to organize themselves into an Association to be called the "Municipal Club of the Seventeenth Ward," for the purpose of mutual protection and ceeded to organize themselves into an Association to be called the "Municipal Club of the Seventeenth "Ward," for the purpose of mutual protection and support. This movement, we understand, is to be followed by similar ones through each Ward in the city, among the members of the old Municipal force. It is also purposed at an early day to have a general jarade of the whole force, in order to give the citizens of New-York a fair opportunity of jurgiffy of the caliber of the men who have been so summarily superseded. At the meeting yesterday in the Seventeenth Ward, the following gentlemen were elected permanent officers: Win, H. Mansfield, President; Joseph De Binder, First Vice-President; Second Vice-President, John Delshunt; Hugh Monaghen, Corresponding Se-retary; Frank Relfort, Receiring Secretary. The utmost harmony and good feeling pravailed, and every one seemed determined to further, as far as possible, the ends the Association will have in view.

The Mansfield who heads this organization was a

The Mansfield who heads this organization was a nember of the Board of Councilmen and Chairman of the Police Committee. Mayor Wood appointed him to the place of Capt. Hartt of the Seventeenth Ward Police, whereupon he resigned his seat in the Board. When Wood disbanded his "Dead Rabbits," Mansfield came back to the Board as coelly as though he ere and on his qualifications for administering law by urging the adoption of a resolution directing the late Clerk to the late Chief of Police to seize or hold the papers of the office. The tone and temper of this intruder into a Board from which he had deliberately resigned two months ago, were not of a kind to win any considerable degree of credit for capacity either to make or execute ordinances.

THE "DEAD RABBITS."-On Monday last a num ber of these rowdies had occasion to bury one or two of their number at Calvary Cemetery, near Green point. On their return from the funeral some thirty or forty of these scamps entered an eating-house at Greenpoint, and after getting whatever they wished, departed en masse without giving the proprietor of the house any remuneration. They took pride in calling themselves "Dead Rabbits," and one or more of them had badges with a rabbit on, hung up by the

ANOTHER EXERCISE OF THE ONE-MAN POWER -At 11 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. Wm. H. Hibbard, the Superintendent of Lands and Places, received the following unique missive from the autocrat of the City Hall, indicating that he, and not Mr. Devlin, is

Street Commissioner:

MAYON'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1857.

To WM. H. Hibbard: On the first day of the present month you were removed from the office of Superintendent of Lands and Places, and John H. Cambers was appointed in your place. I shall not therefore recognize you in any way as filling that office, nor will I sanction the payment of any money expended or elaimed by you as said officer after the date of your removal.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor. The remains of the young lad, Keeler, who was

stabled by another boy on Friday night, when re-pelling the attack of the dog set at him, were followed to their final resting place at Calvary, this day at 21 o'clock, by a large number of sorrowing friends. He was a fine boy, and son of Mr. Keeler who has an office at the Arsenal. Ex-Capt. Dowling of the Sixth Ward was his uncle. The procession passed up the Bowery from Hester street. It was closely followed by Wm. Buckley's, who was shot on the 4th MELANCHOLY SAILBOAT ACCIDENT-THREE PER-

SONS DROWNED. - A painful accident occurred on Monday upon Lake Ronkonkoma, on the south-east side of Long Island, about 50 miles from Brooklyn, by the capsizing of a sailboat and the drowning of three persons-Mr. John W. Leslie of the firm of G. P. Pat-Lam & Co., publishers; Miss Harriet Palmer, a neice of Mr. Leslie, and Mr. David B. Porter of the firm of Lane & Porter, dry goods merchants in Canal street. The circumstances of the sad affair, as near as we could learn them, are these: Mr. Leslie, in company with his children and Mr. Porter, left the city on Friday last to spend a few days with his (Leske's) father, at Edeaville, about 8 miles from the above lake, and went to the lake on Monday to enjoy a few hours in sailing. There were in the boat, beside the parties who were drowned, five other persons, one of whom was a daughter of Mr. Leslie, a young lady of 17; the name of the others our reporter could not learn. They had not been long upon the water, when, through some mismanagement, the heat was upset and all on board were precipitated into the water, and the three phonograms of ware drowned. The bodies had we above-named were drowned. The bodies had not

Mr. Lestie was a cative of this city, about 45 years o age, and has been engaged in the book trade for about 20 years. He resided in Brooklyn, and was one of the Wardens of St. Peters Church of that city. He was a widower, his wife having died about two years since, but he leaves five children to mourn this sad calamity Mr. Porter was a native of Michigan, about 33 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children. He was also a resident of Brooklyn, and was a Vestryman in St. Peters Church.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE .- Antoine Ferdinand, residing at No. 89 Essex street, was dangerously wounded by some boys in Essex street last evening He pursued his assailants in hopes of securing their arrest, but owing to the great loss of blood, he fell down, and was subsequently found bleeding profusely.

Dr. Datiel Wells, corner of Delancey and Essex streets, dreezed Mr. Ferdinand's wounds, after which Officers Mines, Slowey and Hoyt of the Tenth Precinct conveyed him to his place of residence. The knife with which the wounds had been infirted was afterward found covered with blood near the spot where the murderous attack was made.

DISHONEST SERVANTS .- Officer Thrusham of the Seventeenth Precinct last evening arrested Caroline Hammond, a servant girl, on a chargeof stealing \$6.50 from Jacob Porty of No. 80 Clinton street. The accused acknowledged her guitt, and was locked up to answer for the offense. Another servant by the name of Effen Ryan was also arrested last evening by Officer Zeigler of the Seventeenth Precinct, on a charge of stealing a pair of pantaleons, valued at \$5, belonging to Mr. Wm. Robinson of No. 290 Bowery. The property was recovered, and the accused locked up for

THE ROBBERT OF MR. LYNCH .- In regard to the alleged robbery of Mr. Nathanel Lynch, about ten or twelve days ago, a report of which appeared at the time in THE TRIBUNE, Mr. Lynch desires to make the

time in The Tribune, Mr. Lynch desires to make the following statement:

"I had been up to Bull's Head, and came down town to spend the night at the Franklin House in Huden street. About dusk I started out to make some purchases, and went up Hudson street, and struck across, as I supposed, for Broadway; on the way some person, who, I guese, was a man in woman's clothes, jostled against me, and immediately ran away. Seeing the person run, I turned about, when I discovered a man behind me, but he did not speak to me. The woman or man in female apparel, previous to running against me, said "good evening," or something of that kind, when I said "go long." I again pursued my way, but had not gone more than three or four yards before I discovered that my pocket book, centaining a check for \$\frac{1}{2}.409 and \$\frac{1}{2}70\$ in bills, which was in my breast pocket, was gone. Upon discovering my loss I ran back to see if I could find the person who had jostled against me, but no one was near the place. The statement given by two police officers, to whom I made known my loss, relative to my being about the Park and conversing and walking with a prestitute, is without truth. NATHANIEL LYNCH."

The following sale of real estate was made yesterday at the Merchants' Exchange by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.:

AN OLD NUISANCE EASILY ABATED. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune: SIR: New-York has long, perhaps always been sub-

ject to one great nuisance, which has been customarily regarded as necessary and inevitable. The milkmen every morning utter piercing sounds, like Indian yells in every street and at almost every house, to call the in every street and at almost every house, to call the servants out to receive their supplies of milk. I had been accustomed to consider this mode of giving notice of their coming as the only one that could be adopted untilsing attention was recently called to the subject, and now I am convinced that it is altogether unreasonable and improper, and ought to be stopped. In the street where I now reside about half a dozen different milkmen visit their various customers at different times, between five and seven o'clock, a. m., and each gives his neculiar vell or vein, like Indians of various times, between five and seven or the private property of the peculiar yell or yelp, like Indians of various tribes, or curs of different blood, before the doors of his customers. There is no street in the city or per his customers. his customers. There is no street in the city or perhaps in the world more quiet than ours all night, and, with this exception, through the morning. But it is almost impossible to sleep after the first mikman arrives, and to feeble and sick persons generaffy it quite so. Now, as comfort, health and life itself are sometimes the forfeiture of interrupted repose, especially in certain kinds of sickness not uncommon among us, it is a serious question whether this practice might not and ought not to be discontinued. I will repeat a short conversation I held a little while ago with the very noisiest of the milkmen frequentiag our street—a young man of pleasing appearance, when I came to look at him, and remarkably respectful and obliging in his deportment. I beckoned to ful and obliging in his deportment. I beckened t him and he crossed the street, when I asked him if h could not dispense with his cries when he came to suprould not dispense with his circs when he cane to say ply his customers, telling him that he might disturb-nick people, and certainly ought not to disturb hun-dreds of people who had nothing to do with him. He replied that he thought it would be much better if he could perform his rounds in total silence, and that he had endeavored to persuade his customers to place had endeavored to persuade his customers to place their pitchers and kettles where he could get them, or to atlow him to ring the bells to give notice to the servants. But they were unwilling to do either; and the latter, because the bells would waken themselves. He was a hired man and must obey his orders. His customers would desert him if he rang their bells, and therefore he had no choice, but must scream and yell in the street until the servants were pleased to come having efter to wait until his voice could rouse them in a rear attic room, worry them into dressing, and gradually bring them down to the kitchen and the door. And this is a short but true explanation of the cause of one of the most serious nuisances in many parts of our city. Is it not time that it were abated? I speak not for myself, for I am an early riser and at work before the first milkman is heard; but I speak for the feeble and sick, the nervous and the dying, to whom quiet repose is important and sometimes essential.

Ought their rights to be violated for the selish, luturious enjoyment of sluggards, who are not willing to
share in the inconvenience which they choose to throw
upon their neighbors! Yours. Stop IT.

Accidental Berning.—Last night, about 10 o'clock, Michael Hyland, a boy about twelve years of age, residing with his widowed mother at No. 100 Cherry street, was severely burned about the body and arms by his clothes taking fire from some unknown cause. He was suffering greatly when brought to the City Hospital, but his wounds are not considered dangerous.

ARREST OF A GARROTER.-Patrick Holland, alia Mulholland, charged with having a few days ago gar-roted and robbed a physician in one of the avenues, was arrested last evening by Officer Spicer of the Seventeenth Precinct.

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH.-Officer Robinson of THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH.—Officer Robinson of the Seventeenth Precinct, yesterday arrested one James Manefield, on a charge of stealing a gold watch, valued at \$120, from Mis. Cross, a lady boarding at the Bancroit House, at the corner of Broadway and Twentieth street. The officer recovered the property and the accused was committed for examination.

THE ROACH GUARD.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Your paper of yesterday speaks of one of the parties concerned in the riot in the Sixth Ward, "The Roach Guard," or "The Dead Rabbit Cloth," as a gang of thieves, Sive-Pointers, pickpockets, &c.

I say that the young men who compose that G and arm: lat, honest; 2d, industrious; 3d, young men who follow some lawful occupation for a living.

MARTUS HORRALT, No. 28 No. 1. ccupation for a living.

MARCUS HORBALT, No. 25 Mulberry dreet.

Nos. York, July 7, 1857.

CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: The statement I see in your paper of to-day, that I was severely shot in the face on Sunday afternoon in a riot in the Five Points, is incorrect. I was not there at all, and by so stating you will oblige your most obediest, EDW. SHEELOCK, ex-Officer Sixth Menicipal District.

New-York, July 7, 1837.

[Advertisement.]

EXACTLY SUITED TO SUMMER—The light, graceful, pleasing and decidedly interesting entertainments at BARNUN'S MUSEUM. White's celebrated Screenaders, the greatest Ethiopian troupe extant and most popular are now here making everybody roar with languiser every AFTERNOW and EVENING. Many other attractions beside.

[Advertisement]

MUCH SIN AND SUFFERING might be avoided by correct knowledge of our Mental and Physical condition This may be obtained at any time by a Phrenological oxamin tion at No. 398 Broadway, by Prof. Fowner.

BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING cas be obtained at Wis. P. Furnings & Co.'s. (opposite Steerast's), twenty per peri cheeger than at any other stick-themous to the cloy.

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE.—Get your PHOTOGRAPHS taken, boys—fire, fire. When you lose your tife, beys—fire fire. Fire—your friends will be pleased, boys—fire, fire—for the bave your libenesses when you are genera, boys—fire, fire. Be go to Houne's, boys, and get taken before the next fire, fire, fire, fire.

WATSON'S TEN DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE

FIRE CUTLERY—A large assortment, embracing every style of Prs. Pocker and Scourme Marrs. Also Razors of the finest quality. For sale at J. & S. Sausdarr's store only, No. 7, Autor House. [Advertisement.]
To perfume the Breath, eradicate Tan, Pimples and Freckles, use the "Ball or Thousand Flowing." Rome genuine unless signed "Fringon & Co.," New York: For sale at No. 281 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S Six Lectures on Consumptions and the Laws of Life, 880 pages, 30 cugravings, bound, explaining the mode in which he cures diseases of the Lungs and Heart, and other Chronic Disorders, sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 40 cents. Address S. S. Firch & Co., No. 78 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
CATARRH.—There is a Physician in this city, Dr.
R. GOODALE, who positively carse Caranan in its worst forms,
with a remedy he has laiely discovered. He challenges any case
and the world to the test. He may be consulted at his office.
No. 325 Broadway, free of charge. The remedy is in liquid
form. Price, \$1 and \$2 per bottle.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.-The Board of Education held their regular meeting yesterday, C. P. Smith esq., in the chair. A number of school-books were presented and referred to Committee having the sub-ject in charge, when the Board went into Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of considering the ap-propriations for next year. The items were adopted separately, and the Board adjourned.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY .- Total number of deaths last week, 65; of which there were males, 35; females, 30; men, 14; women, 12; boys, 21; girls, 18. Diseases-Consumption, 12; searlet fever, 8; marasmus, 6; diseases of brain, 4; uterine hemorrhage, 2; dysentery, 3; cholera infantum, 2; dropsy, 3; apoplexy, 2; dysentery, 3; drowned, 3, &c. Nativhy—United States, 42; Ireland, 12; Germany, 7; En-

THE FLATRUSH AVENUE AFFRAY, .- Patrick and James McCarty, who were stabled on the Fourth of July on Flatbush avenue, are convalescing rapidly, and hopes are now entertained of their recov The Coroner's investigation into the cause of the death of Francis Mahady, who was also stabled at that affray, will be held on Thursday morning at the City Hall before Coroner Redding and a jury.

INQUEST .- Coroner Redding held an inquest yester-day on the body of Catharine, wife of Edward Wilson, who committed suicide on Sunday night by tak-ing arsenic. She resided with her husband in Gothic Alley, in the rear of Gothic Hall. The evidence went to show that she had two or three times before attempted self-destruction, but was prevented. The Jury brought in a verdict of suicide by taking arsenic. Her husband, who was arrested on a charge of poison ing her, was thereupon honorably discharged.

BOARD OF HEALTH .- The Board met yesterday norning. Present-The Mayor and Alderman Schole,

morning. Present—The Mayor and Alderman Schols, Pierson and Fithian.

After the presentation of some nuisances, Alderman Pierson offered a resolution that the Mayor, or in his absence the President of the Board of Alderman, be empowered to grant permits to all vessels desiring to discharge their cargoes at the wharves of the city. The resolution was adopted.

He also offered a resolution, which was adopted, that, the health of the city not requiring that the Board of Health should meet daily, the Board should meet only twice a week, unless called together by the Mayor. Tuesday and Friday afternoons at 4 octock were selected as the time of meeting for the present.

Alderman Schols called attention to the condition of the manufactory of Mr. De Burg at the foot of Division avenue. This establishment, which was used for the manufacture of phosphate of lime, had been before complained of as a nuisance, and a committee of the Board had directed its abatement. It was for a time abated, or the articles used in the manufacture readered inodorous; but now it had become as great a nuisance as ever. Mr. De Burg had promised that he would keep all offensive materials from his place, but had not done so.

It was decided to cite Mr. De Burg to appear on

had not done so.

It was decided to cite Mr. De Burg to appear on Friday, and show cause why his place should not be closed. The Board then adjourned.

THE COURTS.—In the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Judge Morris and Associates Emmons and Schoonmaker, Peter McMahon was tried on a charge of keeping a disorderly house in the Eighth Ward. He was acquitted.

James Bowen was tried on a charge of assault and

James Bowen was tried on a charge of assault and battery, and acquitted.

This morning a case of passing counterfeit money will be be taken up, which will conclude the criminal business of the term.

In the City Court the calendar was run down yesterday from 1 to 20 inclusive. This morning the calendar will be taken up from 21 to 42.

Sudder Death.—An aged German, named Bingle brother-in-law of Dr. Roeher, and stopping at his house, corner of Union avenus and North Pirst street, was found lying dead in his room yesterday morning. His death was caused by an apoplectic fit.

LAW INTELLIGENCE. SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM-JULY 7. - Sofore Judge Prabouy.

SUPREME COULT-SECCIAL TERM-JULY J. LOUIS 1908.

Judge Frandow.

John Walton agt Emily S. Trail et al.

The party must attend to the examination. It is the right of a party to examine his adversary as a witness, and he may down at me option at any time before the trial. Hefore Judge Rousevellt.

Amedia Correll et al. agt Mary M. Collingwood et al.

The amended complaint is sufficient of itself. The supplementary complaint states no new fact, and on that ground also is unnecessary. Lapse of time is not a new fact, is a matter of which the Court takes judicial notice without pleading. Dumurrer should be allowed, but the entry of the decision suspended till trial of the main issue.

Domingo de Goicouria agt, Appleton. Oaksmith et al.—Motten to dissolve injunction denied, without costs.

The Park Bank, &c., agt Robert Davis et al.

The complaints in their present form to be decumed and taken to be sificavits to sustain the provisional remedies by injunction. It is further ordered that the plaintiffs respectively have leave to file amended complaints, sum pro trac, at they may be advised; and that unless such amended complaints by extraction all orders and taken and served within four days, all the parts of file original complaints objected to in the solice of motion aforessid by evened to be stricken out of the same as pleadings, with \$100 per parts of the costs of motion.

Before Judge Mitcentl.

Wm. J. Howell agt. George P. Lethbridge,—Mo-

Wm. J. Howell agt. George P. Lethbridge. Moiou granted, without costs.
Josephine E. Stillman, &c., agt. James H. Stillman.
Judgment of divorce granted. Judgment of divorce granted.
In the matter of Michael E. Stafford et al.—Order

confirming report of referee, and authorizing quarkien to see tract greated.

In the matter of the petition of Ann E. S. Lee et al., Order confirming report of referee granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term-July 7.—
Before Judge Ingramam.
Pine, Francis Renard, &c., agt. W. H. Blashford.—
\$10,000.

M. O. H. Clarkson agt. John W. Mitchell - Judg. ment ordered for the plaintiff.
Hugh Gannon agt. Michael O. Deiras - Defeadant

discharged.
Frederick May agt. Lewis Gross.—Motion to set
aside default, &c., granted.
A. Wallensbah agt. Charles Nagto.—Motion to dismine complaint granted.
Benton E. Lewis agt. The Panama Bactrand Computy.—Motion ground.